## KANSAS NEWS.

St. Louis, Tuesday, April 14, 1857. The Lecompton correspondent of The Democrates the appointment of the Hon. Robert J. Walker as Governor of Kansas gives great dissatisfaction.

It is regarded as favorable to the formation of a Slave State. The instructions to carry out the census Fouses general indignation. The letter also says that a spirit of violence and reckless lawlessness is beginning to be exhibited under the new Administration.

TERRIBLE FIRE IN BALTIMORE. TERRIBLE FIRE IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 14—10 r. m.
A terrible fire is now raging here on Charles and
Lombard streets. The following warehouses are destroyed with their contents: R. Edwards & Co.,
glassware; Norris & Brothers, importers of hardware;
L. Harrisen & Co., cap manufacturers: James S.
Robinson, paper warehouse; E. L. Parker, iron warebouse; Hodges, Emack & Co., and Grant, hardware
establi-hment; Gilpin, Barley & Canby, wholesale
druggists, and William Davidson & Co., chemical
paints.

Ten and a half o'clock p, m.—The fire is still raging, and is extending toward Light street. Fairbanks & Co.'s scale factory is also destroyed.

The loss will probably reach \$500,000.

The loss will probably reach and the first bullet be subdued, Eleven o'clock p. m.—The fire is now being subdued, and will no doubt be confined to its present limits.

Several persons have been badly hurt, and it is feared that some are buried in the ruins.

DISASTROUS FIRE. DISASTROUS FIRE.

PITTBURGH, Pa., Tuesday April 14, 1857.

A disastrous fire broke out in South Pittsburgh this morning. It originated accidentally in the planing-mill of James Mellenger, destroying the entire building and about two million feet of seasoned lumber; also three adjoining dwellings. Millinger's loss is estimated at \$80,000, of which \$16,000 is insured—\$9,000 in Pittsburgh offices, \$6,000 in the State Mutual, and \$1,000 in the Farmers and Mechanics', Philadelphia.

MEXICAN NEWS.

MEXICAN NEWS.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 14, 1857.

New-Orleans papers of the 8th inst. have been received. They contain advices from Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico to 24th March.

The intelligence of the rejection of Minister Forsyth's Treaty created considerable disappointment.

Violent disturbances at Tehuantepec had taken place, resulting in the loss of many lives, and seriously affecting the operations, though the origin of the troubles hand no connection with the Transit route. Troops had gone to the scene of the difficulty.

Comenfort was the most prominent candidate for the Presidency.

Presidency.
Tampa dates are to the 4th instant, but there is no Indian news. General Harney was at Fort Myers.
Nurses were being collected in New-Orleans for

Walker's army. Eighty-five workmen, on the Tehuantepec route had seturned to New-Orleans.

DIFFICULTY IN THE GARLAND SLAVE CASE-A collision occurred at Milwaukee on Friday be-tween two Deputy United States Marshals and the Sheriff of Milwaukee County, relative to the property of Mr. Booth, editor of The Free Democrat. No vio-lence was used on either side, and the Sheriff retained

the property. The affair is in consequence of the Gar-land slave case.

A fire at La Crosse, Wisconsin, on the 8th inst., destroyed the flour and planing mill of White, Dyer & Gregory. Loss, \$30,000; insurance, \$15,000.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A METHODIST CLERGYMAN—THE DALTON DIVORCE CASE.

CASE.

Boston, Tuesday, April 14, 1857.

The Rev. O. P. Farrington, Methodist clergyman at Cohasset, is being examined before a Church Council on charges of adultery, lying, and indecent exposure of person. He is about 35 years old, preached for 500 a year, and kas a wife and seven children. A member of his church is the accuser. Elder Paul Townsend presides over the examination, which causes great excitement in Cohasset and vicinity.

The Dalton divorce case commenced before Judge Marrick of the Supreme Court this morning. It is a sequel to the Coburn and Dalton assault case, which resulted in the death of young Sumner. R. H. Dana, esq., appears for Mr. Dalton, and the Hon. Rufus Cheate and H. F. Durant, esq., for the defendant.

ELECTION AT ALBANY.

ALBANY. Thesday, April 14, 1857.

At our Charter election to-day six Democratic and four American Aldermen were elected: Republicans, Bone. An American gain of two since last Spring. Of the Supervisors, six Democrats, three Americans and one Republican were elected. A Democratic Assessor and Justice were elected by large majorities. The vote was very light.

ELECTION AT TRENTON, N. J.
TRENTON, Tuesday, April 14, 1857.
At our city election to-day, the entire Democratic ticket was successful. Joseph Wood, for Mayor, has 398 majority. In the Council there is three of a Democratic majority.

CHARTER ELECTION AT PATERSON, N. J.
PATERSON, N. J., Tuesday, April 14, 1857.
The Charter Election of this city to-day resulted in
the election of Judge Sanford, Dem., for Mayor by
220 uniferity, and Mr. Quinn, Dem., for City Clerk by
50 or 60.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 14, 1857.

The election returns from Ohio indicate the success of the Republican candidates for State offices by a majority equal to the November election. TOWN ELECTION.

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE AT HOME. Concourt, N. H., Tuesday, April 14, 1857.

Ex-President Pierce arrived at his home, in Concord

THE OHIO RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Tuesday, April 14, 1857.
The water in the channel of the river at this poin
measures 10 feet 4 inches, and is falling.

BOSTON WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT. Bostos, Tuesday, April 14, 1857.

The following are the footings of our Bank State

The following are the rootings of the property of the past week:

Capital Stock. \$31,960,000 | Banks. \$5,632,00 |
Logis and discounts \$63,574,600 | Banks. \$5,632,00 |
Resount due from other Banks. 7,589,000 |
Circulation 7,283,000 |

## NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE,

From Our Own Reporter. ALBANY, Tuesday, April 14, 1857.

Mr. BROOKS, to enable the Supervisors of New-York to raise money by tax. Third reading. Also, to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to erect a new City Hall in New-York. Moved for-

Also, relating to the Board of Supervisors of New Also, to incorporate the Tompkinsville Fire Com-

Pany.
Also, the West Farms Town Hall bill.
Mr. RICHARDSON, to amend the Charter of the

Hudson River Bridge Company.

Also, relative to Plankroad and Turnpike Road in Kings Co. Third Reading.

Mr. SICKLES, a majority report, the People's Steam Ferry Co. bill.

Mr. NOXON, relative to the sale of the common lands of Memorates.

lands of Hempstead, Mr. RAMSEY-To authorize certain railroad com panies to contract with each other and take stock in the Buffulo International Railroad Company. Moved

of Westchester County to appoint an assistant.

Mr. KELLY, from the select Committee of eight, reported a number of local and private bills to Standing Committees to report complete. So referred.

THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The clause for the purchase of books, maps, globes, &c., for gendernies, was fixed at \$5,000 instead of \$2,500. Mr. SICKLES-To authorize the District-Attorney

An amendment was made appropriating \$150 toward paying expenses for sending copies of journals and documents of the Legislature to other States. Without going through the bill, the Senate took a

AFTERNOON SESSION.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Annual Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and after some amendments was read a third time, and passed.

The Senate concurred in the Assembly amendments to the bills to prevent the sale of frandulent passenger tickets, and relative to the claims of soldiers of 1812.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READ ING. To provide for the appointment of Commis-or building the New City Hall, New-York. Relative to the Fire Department of Brooklyn, East

rn District.

To incorporate the New-York Towing and Wrecking To provide for the better organization of the Public Schools, New York The Committee of eight reported complete the Albany Bridge bill, and on motion of Mr. UPHAM i was read a third time and passed, by Yeas 17; Nayo

Mr. BROOKS introduced a bill authorizing sale to the United States of the site chosen for the Post-Office in New-York when the same is selected. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

EVENING SESSION.

Giving consent to the United States to purchase lands in the City of New-York for a Post-Office site.

Amending the law relative to common lands at Hempstead, Queens County.

Relative to Plank and Turnpike Roads in Queens

County.

For the regulation of the government of Central Park, New-York.

Amending the law relative to Assessments in the City of New-York.

City of New-York.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Relative to Challenges for Jurors. The bill procides that opinions formed by exparte statements, or rom newspaper accounts of criminal cases, shall not insqualify a Juror, and creates a peremptory chal-

disquality a Juror, and creates a peremptory chal-lenge for the people.

To provide for extra pay to the Census Marshal, Kings County.

The joint resolution re-organizing the Court of Ap-

peals and Supreme Court was adopted, after striking out the provision as to the terms of the Appea Judges.

The joint resolution for the amendment of the Constitution so as to more effectually prevent and punish bribery and corruption at elections was adopted.

ASSEMBLY.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. SHELDON of Troy.

A communication was received from the Metropolifrom Bank, in regard to its business with the Country

Mr. WOOSTER moved to lay third reading of bills

on the table, with a view to put forward the Excise oill. Agreed te-55 to 15. Mr. WOOSTER moved to lay the several orders of usiness on the table in order to reach motions and esolutions. Agreed to. Mr. WOOSTER then moved to refer the Excise

Mr. WOOSTER then moved to refer the Excise bill to a Select Committee, to report forthwith.

Mr. FOOT objected to the motion. It would cut off all debate on this crude bill. He would be willing to send it to an early Committee of the Whole, and moved to amend the motion so as to send the bill to the second Committee of the Whole.

Mr. COX reminded the gentleman that the motion was simply to refer the bill to be reported, when the House could take such action as it pleased.

The motion prevailed.

There motion prevailed.

There motion the Committee of the Mariners' Savings Institute of the Mariners' Savings Institute.

To amend the charter of the Mariners' Savings Institution of the City of New-York.

To amend the charter of the Broadway Savings Institution of the City of New-York.

To amend the General Insurance act.
To amend the Revised Statutes relative to limited partnerships.
In relation to the assessment of taxes on incorporated

In relation to the Westchester County Railroad Company.

Relative to sewerage and drainage in Brooklyn. To amend the act authorizing the incorporation of sociations for the breed of horses. Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee of Sixteen.

Mr. B. R. JOHNSON, from the Committee of Con ference on the fees of Justices of the Peace, reported the bill as agreed to by the Joint Committee, and the House adopted the report, which leaves the bill as it passed the House, except in regard to the fee for sum-mons, which it fixes at 15 instead of 25 cents.

Mr. SCOTT, complete, to extend the provisions of

the Alien act.

Also, to incorporate the Calyopean Association of Syracuse. Referred back to report complete.

Mr. FOOT, complete, to provide for an annual examination of the accounts of the Canal Department, Treasurer and Superintendent of the Banking Department. Also, complete, for protection of emigrants.
Also, complete, to amend the Brooklyn City Cour

Also, complete, to amend the assessment laws.

Also, relative to the election of certain judicial officers in the city of New-York. Referred to be re-

Mr. BELL, to amend the act to alter the name of accorporation of Trinity Church of the city of New-ork, and for other purposes.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to make it the special order a te-morrow at 4 o'clock. Lost—43 to 30—not two-

Mr. LOVELAND-In relation to the Auditor of the

Canal Department.

Also, granting the consent of the Legislature to the reduction of tolls on certain articles. Third reading.

Also, the Greenport and Flushing Road bill. Com-

Mr. JOHN J. REHLLY—To legalize the action of the Board of Supervisors of New-York in regard to repairs to Superior Court. Third reading. Also, to amend the Brooklyn Assessment act. Mr. HOGEBOOM—To repeal the Board of Rail-

Mr. HOGEBOOM—To repeat the Board of Rairroad Commissioners. Third reading.

Also, to establish the salary of Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the Court of Appeals.

Referred to the Committee of Nine.

Also, the minority report on the bill to establish a line of bulkheads and piers in New-York Harbor. Laid on the table.

Laid on the table.

Also, authorizing a bridge over the East River.

Mr. STAPLES—The Senate resolutions to print
the Transactions of the American Institute. Agreed

Also, to print extra copies of the Transactions of the Also, to print extra copies of the Transactions of the New-York Agricultural Society. Agreed to.

Mr. B. R. JOHNSON—For the relief of the wives and minor children of drunkards. Third reading,

Mr. WAKEMAN—To incorporate Port Richmond and Bergen Point Ferry Company. Third reading.

Also, in relation to tare weights, &c. Third reading.

Mr. BROOKS—For the incorporation of School of Mines. Committee of Sixteen.

Mr. VARNUM—Authorizing the issue of new certificates of State Stocks, &c., in case of loss. Third reading.

Mr. POMEROY-To amend the act in relation to Mr. POMEROI—To anesa the act in Foreign Life Insurance Companies.

Mr. HANFORD asked consent to make a minority report on the bill to appoint six Governors of the Kings County Alms-Houses, &c.

Kings County Alms-Houses, &c.
Messrs, FUNK and MULLIGAN opposed the moon, when it was laid on the table.

Mr. FOOT—In relation to the election of certain adicial officers in New-York. Third reading.

Mr. B. R. JOHNSON—In relation to the publica-

on of legal notices.

Mr. FOOT—To secure freedom to all persons in this State. Second Committee of the Whole.
THIRD READING OF BILLS,
To pay the City of New-York for water furnished

the prison at Sing-Sing.

To remunerate James Bennett for procuring the release of Authory Adams from being sold into Slavery in North Carolina. Several motions to recommit were lost. Recess to 34 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION BILLS PASSED.

To amend the act in relation to Insurances in this

To affine a ct in relation to Insurances in this State by Foreign Companies.

To incorporate the Staten Island Savings Bank.

To authorize the issue of new certificates of State Stock and Controller's Bonds where the original are

lost.

To provide for the examination of the accounts of the State Treasury and Bank Superintendents Department. It appoints Abijah A. Moss of Niagara, W. H. Robertson of Westchester, and Thos. S. Gray

examiners, at \$5 per day.

The SPEAKER announced the following as the Committee on the Excise bill: Messrs. Wooster, Sherman, Jones, Ketchum, Lewis, Hutchinson and

Ingraham.

Mr. VARNUM moved to take from the table the motion to reconsider the vote on the Marriage Contract bill. Lost. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

tract bill. Lost, Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. WOOSTER, from the Special Committe, reported the Senate Excise bill, amended so as to strike cut the provision giving the license power to Supervisors, and substituting in their place the County Judge and two Justices of the Sessions.

Mr. FOOT ineved as a substitute a prohibitory law. Motion lost by Yens, 43; Nays, 66.

The report of the Committee was then agreed to, and the bill, on motion of Mr. S. LEONARD, was ordered to a third reading.

During the taking of the vote a number of members asked to be excused from voting.

The Democrats, almost to a man, voted against the bill, thus driving the Prohibitionists either to support

ill, thus driving the Prohibitionists either to suppor

Mr. PRENDERGAST, on a motion to be excused attacked the Democrats, accusing them of misleading temperance men by pretending up to the last moment they were going to support the license bill, and then voting against it.

Messrs, Bishop, Beckwith, Hutchinson, Paul and

George gave reasons for so doing, and voted in the A number of Maine-Low men who had at first voted in the negative changed their vote so as to carry the

The bill was passed by Yeas 69, Nays 46, To incorporate the New-York and Harlem Suspen

ion Bridge Company.
To amend the act for the benefit of the Indians. To establish regulations for the Port of New-York

y the Senate.
On motion of Mr. WAKEMAN, the House wen into Committee of the whole on the bill establishing bulkheads and pier-lines for the harbor of New-York. The bill was warmly opposed by the New-York and Brocklyn members. A large lobby influence was also at work against the bill.

Messrs, VARNUM, MAHEN, HANFORD, JOHN I BELLLY KIVLIN and others appropried the bill.

Mesers, VARNUM, MAHEN, HANFORD, JOHN J. REILLY, KIVLIN and others opposed the bill and Mesers, FOOT and LITTLEJOHN supported it After a warm debate, the Committee of the Whole

se and reported progress.

Mr. WAKEMAN moved to discharge the Commit Mr. WAKEMAN more than the further consideration of the bill, and to order it to a third reading.

Mr. JONES moved to amend by substituting the bill Mr. JONES moved to amend by substituting the bill offered by Mr. John J. Reilly, extending the commis-sion, and forbidding further encroachment on the har-

on, and forecasting the research of the hard or until the final line is adopted.

Metion lost, by Yeas 25, Nays 52.

Mr. SLUYFER moved to substitute the bill recorded by the minority of the Committee.

The SPEAKER ruled the motion out of order.

The SPEAKER ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. KIVLIN warmly opposed the ordering of the
bill to a third reading, declaring it unworthy the marity to press these city bills as party measures.

Mr. WAKEMAN'S motion prevailed.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to appropriation bill.

the Appropriation bill.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to reconsider the vote of
the bill for the establishment of two Lanatic Asylums
and to lay that motion on the table. Adjourned.

## FROM ALBANY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 14, 1857. The Executive nominations for New-York were sent into the Senate to-day, amid a drenching rainstorm; and after it got noised about who were the bucky ones, the disappointed applicants raised an opposition storm in the lobbies and hotels, which is now raging furiously. It is problematical which storm will carry the day. As I write, the two are very much in the position of the wolf and the dog, the politicians occupying the position of the latter, a leetle ahead.

The nominations for Police Commissioners are Simeon Draper, Gen. James W. Nye and Jacob Cholwell of New-York; James S. T. Stranahan of Kings, and James Bowen of Westchester.

For Port Wardens the nominations are Minthorn

Tempkins of Richmond, three years term; E. B. Tempkins of Richmond, large years term; E. B., Seaman (a relative of the Governor's Private Secretary), three years; William King (son of Charles King), three years; Edgar McMullen, New-York, two years; John Butler, jr., New-York, two years; Capt. Tjibbetts, two years; Capt. Tinckum, one year; Mr. Bramhall (who has a Christian name, I but I never heard it), one year; John

Friend (Draper's friend), one year.

The nominations for Harbor Masters are: W. J. Fuller (fermerly of The Mirror, but not the A. Fuller (fermerly of The Mirror, Successful Colonel of that establishment), Spencer Benedict Colonel of that establishment), Charles G. (son of Lewis Benedict of Albany), Charles G. Murch, Jacob L. Dodge, Junius F. Stagg, Patten, James P. Fagan (Twenty second formerly Free-Seil Democrat), John Cooper, all for New-York, and A. W. Smith and John Kershaw or

Cashow of Brooklyn.

The Police Commission is generally regarded here by disinterested parties as a very good one, and there are certainly some first class names on it; but I think the Republicans of New-York will much disappointed at not finding the name of James Kelly in the list. A few days ago his appointment was regarded as among the certainties. Mr. Kelly is a clear-headed man and an industrious man, and, to say the least, as well fitted in every respect to fill the post of Police Commissioner as any other man in the Metropolitan District; and, unless I am greatly mistaken, it was the almost unanimous wish of the Republicans of New-York that he should receive the appointment. What necessity, or sup-posed necessity, has arisen to change the opinion of Gov. King in regard to the appointment of Mr. Kelly, I am unable to say, as I am not among those who are favored with State secrets.

Both Houses are engaged in putting through bills at railread area.

at railroad speed, and the prospects now are that the Legislature will be ready to adjourn by Thursthe Legislature will be ready to adjourn by Thursday next. Judge Foot reported in the Assembly this morning the bill " to secure Freedom to all per and resolutions of the Dred Scott Committee, was published in THE TRIBUNE last week), which was read twice and referred to the second Committee

The Joint Committee on the encroachments of Slavery have prepared their report, which was pre-sented in the Senate to-day by Mr. Petty of New-York, and will be presented in the Assembly to-morrow by Mr. Tallet of Otsego. They report as fol-

lows:

Whereas, The Pre-Slavery section of this Republic have during the last Administration ruthlessly broken the plighted faith of our fathers, and violated and annulled a time-honored and served compact, thereby opening a vast domain of territory, dedicated to Freedom, to the extension of Slavery for the purpose of acquiring political power and ascendency in this Government:

Whereas, In the presecution of this purpose they have, by menace and armed force, invaded the Territory of Kansas, and in violation of the organic act willfully defrauded the citizens thereof of the legitimate right of the elective franchise, thus usurping lyrannical power, and aiming a hostile and deadly blow at the very basis of free government; and whereas, these wrongs and outrages have not only remained unre-

very basis of free government; and whereas, they wrongs and outrages have not only remained unre-dressed by the Federal Government, but have been dressed by the Federal Government, but have been countenanced and the perpetrators of them shielded from just punishment by our late Chief Magistrate, who in his last Annual Message saw fit to descend from the dignity of his political position into the arena of party politics, and cast malicious and unfounded imputations upon the free people of the North, by charging them with sectionalism and strife, for manifully and constitutionally resisting the usurpations and aggressions of the Slave Power; therefore, if the Assembly concur.

embly concur, Ecological, That we do repel these charges as un-

Resolved, That we do repel these charges as unfounded and slanderous, and pledge ourselves to use
all honorable and constitutional means in our power to
prevent these aggressions, and the consequent extension of the institution of Slavery.

Resolved, That the official conduct of the late Executive of this nation is strongly reprehensible in allowthese sections of cartelity or remissions of ing, either through sectional partiality or remissness of duty, the blockade of the Missouri River by bodies of duty, the blockade of the Missouri River by bodies of aimed men during the past season, whereby emigrants from the Free States, on their way to Kansas, were forcibly seized, searched, detained and returned, to the great injury of their persons and property, all calculated and designed to prevent free emigration into the above-named Territory, and solely intended to aid

culated and designed to prevent free "Lagration into
the above-named Territory, and solely intended to aid
in establishing Stavery therein.

Resolved, That the laws enacted by the so-called
Territorial Legislature of Krasas are tyrannical and unjust, a disgrace to civilization and humanity, contravening both the letter and spirit of the Federal Constitivion: and that they were imposed upon the people
of that Territory by force and fraud.

Resolved, That the destruction of printing presses,
the burning of buildings and the sacrifice of human
life (perpetrated by a poses summoned by a United
States Marshal, and embracing a large number of
Buford's mercenaries and Missourians, furnished with
the arms of the Federal Governmenti, was wantonly
unjust and cruel, prompted by vindictive sectional
feelings, and designed to abridge and prevent freedom
of speech and of the press, to the prejudice of free institutions in that Territory.

Resolved, That the acts recently passed by the socalled Legislature of Kansas, severally styled "An
"Act to Punish Rebellion, "Sedition and Libel," are
but a part of the great system of tyranny perpetuated
by the slaveholding class, and designed to intimidate
and oppress the Free-State men, and subjugate them
to the behests of the Slave Power.

Resolved, That in the administration of the Government of that Territory the doctrine of popular sovereignty has been repudiated, inasmuch as a majority
of the actual residents thereof have been deprived of
the right to form their own institutions, or to choose
either their chief Executive, or their judicial officers.

Resolved, That so long as the organic act of Kansas

ers.
Resolved, That so long as the organic act of Kansa

is in force it is the duty of Congress to annul all the pretended Territorial laws, and allow the actual resi-dents thereof to form their own institutions and make their own laws.

Resolved, That we regard Slavery as a national disgrace, subversive of the rights of man, and abhorrent to humanity, and that we will employ all Constitu-tional means to abate the evil and arrest its further

progress in this Government. regress in this Government.

Resolved, That we regard with pride and satisfaction | nid be not withheld.

Weshington, April 11, 1837.

the position of the Hon. John A. King, Governor of this State, up on the subject of Slavery-Extension, as assumed in his fate message to the Legislature, reflect-ing, as it emphatically dose, the "entiment of a large majority of our citizens, as expressed upon that issue in the late election.

in the late election. The Governor signed ever sixty bills yesterday. and a larger number were awa ting his signature when he retired from the Executive Chamber at 10 'clock last night.

Mr. Meriam, the indefatigable weather clerk, quite ill at the house of a friend in this , vity.

NEW-YORK HARBOR-AN INJUNCTION.

ALBANY, Merch 14 1 V7. Whereas, By the act entitled " An Aet for the ap pointment of a Commission for the preservation of the Harbor of New-York from encroachments and to prevent obstructions to the necessary navigation thereof," passed March 30, 1855, it is previded that no grants of land under the waters in said harbor, op-

ne grants of land under the waters in said herbor, opposite and along the waterf-fronts of the Cities of NewYork and Brooklyn, the County of Kings and the
County of Richmond, shall be made by the Commissioners of the Land-Office or by the Common Council
of the City of New-York, or by any Board, officer or
Corporation, until the further direction of the Legislature in the premises;

And whereas, it is further provided by the said
act, that their Commissioners appointed under said-act
may, by this order in writing, restrain and stay all
precedings until the further direction of the Legislature by virtue of any grants of land under the said
waters heretofore made, and all permanent erections
in or obstructions of the said waters, which in their
judgment may interfere with or embarrass the estabin or obstructions of the Said waters, which in the indument may interfere with or embarrass the establishment of such exterior lines as they shall deem proper to recommend to the Legislature, which order shall be enforced, and disobedience thereof shall be punished by the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial Dis trict, at any Special or General Term thereof, in the same manner and to the same extent as in cases of in-

junction issued out of such Court;

And whereas, The said Commissioners have described bulkhead and pier lines opposite and along the water fronts of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn the County of Kings and the County of Richmond, exterior to which they do adjudge that any permanent structure will be injurious to the navigation of the Harbor of New-York, and will interfere with and em-barrass the establishment of exterior lines in said harbor, which bulkhead and pier lines so describes harbor, which bulkhead and pier lines so described are laid down in black ink on the maps of said Com-missioners, entitled. "Atlas of New-York Harbor," made under the direction of the Harbor Commis-sioners, in two volumes, verified by the signatures of said Commissioners, and filed in the office of the Sec-

retary of State:

Now, therefore, we, the said Commissioners, do adjudge that any structure erected on the land under water, opposite and along the water fronts of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, the County of Kings and the County of Richmond, other than pieur exterior to the buikhead line as so laid down in black ink, and any pier or part of pier erected exterior to the pier line as so laid down in black ink, or which shall be of greater width than 70 feet, or which shall not have a water space of at least 100 feet on either side thereof, will be injurious to the navigation of the harbor of New-York, and will interfere with and embarrass the establishment of exterior lines in said harbor; and we do order, ishment of exterior lines in said harbor; and we do order, restrain and stay all proceedings until the further direction of the Legislature for the erection of any permanent structure on the land under water opposite and along the water fronts of the Cities of New-York and Brocklyn, the County of Kings and the County of Brocklyn, the County of the Lukhbard and Brooklyn, the County of Kings and the County of Richmond, other than piers exterior to the bulkhead line as laid down in black ink on the aforesaid maps of the Commissioners, and any pier or part of pier ex-terior to the pier line as laid down in black ink on the aforesaid maps, or which shall be of greater width than 70 feet, or which shall not have water spaces on either side thereof of at least 100 feet, under the source.

either side thereof of at least 100 feet, under the alty centained in the said act of March 30, 1855, GEORGE W. PATTERSON, JAMES BOWEN, JOHN L. TALCOTT, BRADFORD R. WOOD, Earbor Commission

DEATH OF JOHN TYSSOWSKI, LL.D.

The friends of Universal Liberty who have watched the struggles of unhappy Poland, and been familia with her sad history, will not fail to recognize in the name of John Tyssowski, lately deceased at Washing ton, D. C., one of the most beroic of that band of patriots whom zeal for freedom has condemned to per-petual c-ile. A brief sketch of his eventful life may not be unwelcome to the readers of The Thinks.

John Tyssowski was born in 1811 at Tarnow, i

Galicia, a part of Poland under the Austrian sway His father, who was editor of a literary paper, dies when he was six years of age, but his wislower mother did not neglect the careful education of he son. He well rewarded her efforts, and in due tim was admitted to the University of Leopol. But th love of Liberty was even then burning in his soul and his commanding genius aided in diffusing it unt the entire corps of sindents joined the Polish army and took part in the struggle of 1830-31. He was a the battle of Boremen with Gen. Dwernickt's corps detached for the relief of Wolhynia, and when that corps was surremeded by overwhelming Russian and again returned to his mother's home. Thence he went to Vienna and devoted himself to the study of law in the University. Here too his high talents and energy of character soon won him many friends and the powerful protection of the Count de Traun, who made him tutor to his son. Having taken the highest honors of the University, he returned to Leopol, hoping to be allowed to practice his profession, and scor after married the orphan daughter of Lonski, a Polish nobleman. Being recognized as one of the insurgents of 1831 by the police, he was not suffered to practice law. The Hospodar of Wallachia offered him the delilaw. The Hospodar of Wallachia othered him the defi-cate post of tutor to his son and successor, but upon the condition of expatriation, a condition which the young patriot could not accept. He soon afterward engaged as private secretary to Prince Sanguseko, a Polich was accepted.

olish magnat.

When the Democratic Association of Polandreache: When the Democratic Association of Polandreacher, the zenith of its power and influence, Tyssowski left his wife and children and went to Cracow. Trast city with its surrounding territory, called the Republic of Cracow, was confided, with almost unlimited authority, to Tyssowski's direction. The plan of the conspiracy was extensive, its ramifications extending throughout Poland. Why it failed is matter of future history. Tyssowski was Dictator and President of the newly-organized Government, but not being history. Tyssowski was Dictator and President of the newly-organized Government, but not being warned to delay action, proceeded according to the preconcerted plan. The Austrian General was forced to exacuate Cracow, but soon receiving succor from traitors within as well as outward foes, returned with an overwhelming force. Tyssowski was compelled to abandon the city and to retreat to Prussian territory, hence, by an adroit movement, he reached Dressden, where, by the personal intervention of the King of Saxony, he was saved from the tender mercies of the Austrian efficiels. In answer to the demand of her Sazony, he was saved from the tender mercies of the Austrian officials. In answer to the demand of her boyal relative, Austria consented conditionally that he should be banished to America, reserving to herself the selection of a vessel for his transportation. He was brought, under a strong escort, from Saxony to Vienna; thence, after la long imprisonment, he was sent to Trieste, where his wife and three children awaited him. He was there closely imprisoned three months, awaiting the scorst vessel sailing to America. At length one answering to this description was found, to sail by way of Sicily, there to take a cargo of oranges. The object of Austria in this despicable act is sufficiently obvoors. The vessel, however, after a voxage of four months, reached New-York in safety. During Tyssowskis campaign in Cracow and his subsequent imprisonment, his mother, sister and wife were deprived of all their property by a band of Austrian robbers, led by a high Austrian official—Brain-del. On arriving at New-York they were forced at cace to seek means of subsistence, and Tyssowskis commenced teaching French, German, Latin and Italian. Early in 1848 he took charge of a German paper—The Schwell Post. In the conduct of this journal his masterly genins and fiery zeal for freedom found a fitting field. His articles were copied and road throughout Germany, and aided not a little in inciting the revolution of 1848.

In 1849 he removed to Washington, upon a call from his compatriet, Major Tochman, and was engaged as draught-man for Congress. In 1851 he was appointed Clerk in the Treasury Department, and in 1853 was transferred to the Examining Corps of the Patent Office, where his extensive knowledge, clear reasoning power and remarkable executive talent commanded universal exteem, and he was required to act as chief examiner, although receiving the salary of assistant. This office he filled at the time of his decease.

At the close of last Sabbath, in the enjoyment of apparent health, suddenly "the wheel was broken at the cist Austrian officials. In answer to the demand of

istern" and the spirit returned to God. A mother sister, wife and seven children are left in a world made decelate to them by this sad dispensation, and with-out means of support. The deepest sympathy wells forth from many hearts for them; may more material aid be activities. LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE BORUSSIA.

The screw-steamer Borussia from Hamburg on the 1st instant, with 379 passengers, arrived here last night. From Germany she brings news six days later than our previous arrivals. From England she brings elegraphic advices of the price of Consols and sales of Cotton, two days later, but no news of the elections. nor any other intelligence of importance. The Persia arrived at Liverpool on March 29.

Nothing certain is known about the day when the Conference on the Neufchatel affair will hold its fifth session, but the general opinion at Paris was that it would come to a satisfactory settlement of that ques-

It seems to be certain that Prince Nageleon wil meet the Grand Duke Constantine at Toulon.

Count Morny's return to Paris is expected in May The Duke of Grammont and the Duke of Montebelle are mentioned as most likely to succeed him in the mission to Russia.

The number of Russian nobles solourning in Francisco is increasing daily. Many, among there the Directo. General of the Police of St. Petersburg, will depart next Monday for Toulen for the soleme reception of the Grand Dake Constantine.

At Lyons, numerous political arrests have taken place. It is said that the police have discovered a secret society, whose members have joined for the purpose of furthering the election of the well-known republican and celebrated physician Raspail but who is not eligible under the new election law.

The elections for the Spanish Cortes begaston the 25th of March. The prospects are favorable for a victory of the Government. The Infant Don Eurique, bother of the King, has

been ordered to quit Spain and to go to France; because he declared for the Progressists. At Copenhagen, on the 30th wit, the French Em bassador exchanged the certificates of the Sound Dues Treaty on the part of his Government.

On the 28th ult. a provisory decree on the Transit Dues was published by the Danish Minister of Fore zu Affairs. Austria has announced that she will accept the me

diation of the Western Powers in the difference between her and Sardinia. The Russian Grand Duke Constantine arrived at Turin on March 25. The following telegraphic dispatches from London to Hamburg contain our sole intelligence on commer

cial subjects: Loxnox, March 30.—Consots closed to day at 934. Loxnox, March 31.—Consots have slightly advance at 1844.

LIVERFOOL, March 30.—The Persia arrived on Saturday with
news from New York to the 18th inst. The sales of COTTON
to-day have been about 6,000 bales at former prices.

LIVERFOOL, March 31.—To-day 5,200 bales of COTTON were
sold, with a firm market and onchanged prices.

There is no allusion to the Breadstuffs or Provision

As the Berussia did not touch at England, she brings no English papers.

ARRIVAL OF THE ERICSSON. The mail steamship Eriesson, Capt. Lowber, which

left Liverpool on the 1st inst., arrived at this port at a late hour last night. The steamship Emeu arrived in the Mersey on the 31st ult.

The Jura received at Malta, on the 23d of March the Australian mails sent through France. There was no news at Alexandria of the Oncida, due on the 8th of March. The Etna was waiting there for

The King Philip, with mails for Australia, would probably leave Plymouth on Thursday morning. The Conference on the Neufchatel affair was held

at Paris on the 31st ult. A dispatch dated Constantinople, March 25, states that Admiral Lyons had that day quitted the Bes-

The King of Siam had sent an embassador extraordinary to Paris and London. Official despatches from Constantinople promise impertant reforms in Tarkey. Despatches from Athens mentions that the Senat-

and refused to hold any sittings till the Ministry should have apologised to them. The Times' Paris correspondent writes: "It is said that the intervention of the British and French Governments for the arrangement of the existing differences between the Austrian and Sardinian Governments has been favorably received. The negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce be tween the French and Russian Governments are

concluded. Business still dull in some manufacturing towns. Large orders had been received at Lyons. Leather falling in price, owing to the substitution, on a large scale, of moleskin for the common hide. Corn cheap-

The London Times is authorized to contradict th report that Mr. Henry Fitzroy has declined to offer himself for the Speakership of the next Parliament. The papers are still occupied with the elections Mr. Disraeli made a speech at the Buckinghamshir election on the 31st ult., in which he defended the acts of the Derby admisistration, and contrasted them with those of the government of Lord Palmerston He was not a bit by bit Reformer. He was against dividing the country into districts for electoral purposes. He was against the ballot, unless accompanied

y a large extension of the franchise. At the Hertfordshire election, Sir. E. B. Lytton declared ministers had progress on their lips and not in their hearts. Parliament had been dissolved on false

pretences. The London Herald maintains that the Conserva tives have only lost five seats. The net increase of the revenue on the year just

ended, as compared with the previous year, is £2,525, 00, and the increase on the quarter is £115,074. In the Customs, the increase on the year arises o nearly every head of duty except ten and coffee, on which there is a decrease or postponement of revenue of £1,000,000, principally owing to the anticipated reduction of the duty in April. The quarter's revenue

is more especially affected by the same cause. ELECTION OF PIRE-WARDENS .- An election to fill the vacancies in the Board of Fire-Wardens caused by the expiration of the terms of office of Mesers. John Crossin, Michael Eichell, David Theall, and William Wessels, took place at Firemen's Hall last night. The centest was very spirited, the representatives

effecting a choice on the third ballot. The following gentlemen were elected: Michael Eichell, John Downey, John S. Clayton, James Mac-

The other Fire Wardens are: F. S. Gregg, R. B. Sanderson, Lewis C. Meeks, Charles L. Merritt, John T. Harding, Theod. Keeler, W. H. McDonough and George C. Brown.

CHARTER ELECTION. - The Jersey City Charter elec tion took place yesterday. The vote was at least 30 pe cent less than that cast at the last election. The Dem ocrats took much more interest in the contest than their opponents, who were not cordially united. The result is not strictly partisan, because affected by local issues At midnight not more than half of the tickets had been counted. It was evident, however, that Samue Westcott, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, wa elected by at least 300 majority. It also seemed prob able that at least six of the cleven Aldermen would be elected.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded in the late engagement of United States troops with the Seminole Indians: Killed-Private Chilton, company G; McKinn, company I; and McClusky, company D, Fifth Infantry-3. Died of wounds-Private Bohmer, company G, Fifth Infantry-1. Wounded-2d Lieut. Edward Freeman (in the arm severely); Sergeant Taylor, company H; privates Gallaher, company H; Dennelly, company K; and Mingle, company G, Fifth Infantry.

THE BROOKLYN FERRIES.

TUNNELING OF THE EAST RIVER.

To the Editor of The N. F. Tribe. Sin: In this age of wonders nothing is so strange that we should account it impossible. While we are waiting the deposit of the telegraph wires scross the bed of the Atlantic, we need not be incredulous at the possibility of a subportine railroad from this city to Brooklyn, or even the more imposing structure of a bridge, upon wires attached to colessal pyramids or

either side of the water.

But while we are looking for a consummation, is the distant future, of some such cagnificent plan, we

But while we are looking for a consummation, is the distant future, of some such chagminent plan, we are still so far tellurion in our nature as to be obliged to look at the present state of things, and provide in some imperfect degree, with such materials as we have, for our present convenience. Entil, then, we have a pathway by bridge or tunnel, we shall be compelled to depend upon the accommodation affected by ferries, and to endeavor to have them so regulated as to yield the greatest possible use.

Early in the present session of the Legislature, a bill was introduced into the Assembly for the regulation of the ferries on the East River, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. More than two mouths since, memorials for the passage of that or a similar law, signed by many thousant stiff the citizens of Brooklyn, were presented and only referred to the same Committee. No remonstrance against the passage of the law has been presented. Yet the Committee have withheld the hill from the Rouse, and still withhold it. For what public advantage they have done so, or by what considerations they have been influenced, is an inequity we have the right to make. All the opposition has come from the Union Ferry Company: yet they have proposed no molification of the bill, nor any substitute for it. By their acts they have asserted immunity from all restraint by law or usage; and if what they have done is lawful, then they have unrestricted license to make what changes they please, and this by what I understand they cla. They have proposed no thing, and they will agree to softing. I think I am stating the issue within the strict of intime of a vuracy, and shall willingly be corrected in I have in the slightest degree misstated it.

What argument then have they used which has had such potent influence with they have

What argument then have they used which I as had such potent influence with the committee I. There only argument openly insisted upon, so far as I am advised, is that the Directors of the Company are men of high respectability, and will manage the Ferries right if they are left to do it in their own way. In other words, the Directors understand the wants of the citizens of Brockien better than those citizens do themselves—better than the Legislature can be made to understand them—and if they can be only allowed to take, or rather keep, the control of all the Ferries between New-York, and to manage them without any legal restriction, and without any sort of accountability, things will be much better done than if we should undertake to define rights and duties by law.

will be much better done than if we should undertake to define rights and duties by law.

This argument, I take it, cannot however, have been the one by which the Committee were determined, inasmuch as they had no right to consider it at all. It was their business, as Members of the Legislature, to make laws, and not by a Star Chamber preregative grant a dispensation from law to any man or set of men.

This recognition are the control of the law to any man or set of men. This seems to have been the view of the Assembly

This seems to have been the view of the Assembly itself, for not long since a resistation was unanimously adopted, requiring the Committee to report without further delay. This resolution has, however, been unheeded, and instead of an excuse for the neglect to comply with requisition, we have had only a scene upon a question of privilege, some of the members of the committee having been moved into virtuous indignation by some comments in the newspapers upon the extraordinary course of the committee. The offense seemed to consist in an intimation that the committee, or some members of it, among whom was specified Mr. Hanford of Brooklyn, were opposed to the bill. But without informing the House whether the charge was true, Mr. Hanford pronounced the writer only worthy of contempt. This appears to have squared all accounts. The invasion of privilege has merged the whole subject of the bill, which has thenceforth been left in oblivion, together with the resolution of the whole subject of the bill, which has the nectorn been left in oblivion, together with the resolution of the House, and Mr. Hanford can now look round him in the Assembly with the satisfaction of having vindicated his injured innocence, and challenge any member of the House to say he has not fully discharged

ber of the House to say he has not fully discharged his duty as a member of the committee.

There, if the Assembly itself, shall not otherwise determine, the subject will have to rest to the end of this session; but, perhaps, the constituents of Mr. Hauford way take the liberty to inquire after his return, what, after all, was the particular reason that the bill was not repeated. It is matter of public notoriety that the majority of the Committee were from the interior of the State, and that it was left to the local members, that is to say, to Sluyter of New-York, and Mr. Hanford of Brooklyn, to decide upon the merits of the bill, and it is undernable that if those two gentlemen had agreed that the bill ought to have been reported either in its original form or with modifications, the rest of in its original form or with modifications, the rest of the Con mittee would have concurred. That one of the two must have objected is therefore equally unde-niable—which of them, it is not for me to settle—but I know that the citizens of Brooklyn will be likely to re-

nable—which of them, it is not for me to settle—but I know that the citizens of Brooklyn will be likely to require from their own representative satisfactory evidence that he was not the person to whom they owe the defeat of the bill.

Some such consideration it might be presumed have occurred to others. There is an evident apprehension in some quarter of impending public indignation, that perhaps the citizens of Brooklyn will not submit to be handed over to the Union Ferry Company to be dealt with as that respectable body corporation shall in its discretion think proper. That they may on the other hand, ciaim that the daily convenience of the immense population of Brooklyn, including many thousands of merchants and mechanics, whose business lies in New-York, and who are among the most respectable of the business-men of that city, are as capable of judging what facilities they cought to have as the "highly respectable" Directors of the Union Ferry Company are to judge for them.

Whether in view of some such forecaste, or for what other reasons I shall not presume to decide, a proposition to the content of the Associative to have a season.

Whether in View of some sinch rorecasts, of the what other reasons I shall not presume to decide, a proposition has been introduced into the Assembly, unasked by the citizens of Brooklyn, so far as I know, for the transition of the East Rever. And, as if to insure dispatch, this gigantic project is committed to the two members of the Committee of Commerce and Navigation who have exhibited such swift haste in the matter of the ferries, viz., Messrs. Singter and Hanford.

matter of the ferries, viz., Messes. Singler and Hanford.

Is this to be a substitute for the Ferry bill, or is it
only a tub to the whale? What motives may have
induced the presentation of this proposal it is not for
me to say, nor would I intimate aught disrespectful to
the Assemby as to its action in relation thereto; but it
needs little sagacity to foresee that the only practical
result of the proposed measure will, for a long time to
come, be simply its use in counteraction of the indignant feeling likely to grow out of the disposition of the
Ferry bill. It may serve to divert public attention
semewhat from the question by what means a bill demanded by the whole body of the citizens of Brooklya,
has been subspaces in Commissee, and not suffered to

somewhat from the question by what means a bill demanded by the whole body of the citizens of Brooklyn, has been suppressed in Committee, and not suffered to get before the Legislature for disscussion. It may be talked about till the present lease of the Union Ferry Company shall have expired. But I trust the citizens of Brooklyn will not allow their just demands to be superseded by any such chimero.

I do not mean by that term to intimate that the project is impracticable, but only the present use of the proposition; I believe, on the contrary, that at some future time it may be accomplished. But it ought not, in any view, to interfere with the settlement of a present practical question as to the use of the Ferries.

Nor ought we to lose sight of the issue which is now made between the Union Ferry Company and the citizens of Brooklyn, which is, whether that Company shall have the liberty of managing the Ferries without any law to regulate them. It is a graver question, and one which appeals to the moral sense of every man, whether legislation can be stifled by the management of any set of men. It is the right of every efficien to appeal to the Legislature for the better protection of any right or the redress of any wrong, and that petition should be considered. But here is a case where even a consideration of a law demanded by ten thousand petitioners has been refused. I do not call the notion of the Committee a consideration of the bill. I repeat it, the issue is whether the Union Ferry Company have the power to prevent legislation on the subject of the Ferries—an issue paramount in its conquences to all questions of mere private convenience.

Of the Executive Committee of Charges.

CHARTER Election.-The Charter Election in Hobeken passed off quietly yesterday. The vote was 20 per cent lighter than that east last Fall. At mid-

ceeded over the Democrats. PENNSYLVANIA.-The President of the late American Republican Convention has appointed the follow-

can Republican Convention has appointed the bolowins State Central Committee, viz:
ins State Central Committee, viz:
Legetz Todo, Caseman, Simon Cameron John J. Clyda,
Legetz Todo, Machana Simon Cameron John J. Clyda,
Legetz Legetz Legetz Legetz Legetz
John M. Smills an, Joseph B. Myera, Benry W. M. Li,
Smith P. C. Hartin, Peter S. Mighler, Thee, E. Cochen, V.
Kein, Peter Michin, Peter S. Mighler, Thee, E. Cochen, V.
McPherson, John Penn Jones, John Laporte, D. Gillegde,
McPherson, John Penn Jones, John Laporte, George Bernner,
J. J. Cafey, John Covode, Juseph Casey, George Bernner,
J. J. Cafey, John Covode, Juseph Casey, George Bernner,
J. J. Cafey, J. M. Schlera, James Edwards, J. B. Lancaster, Jacob L. Gossler, Edward C. Kright, Edward D. Finigton,
ter, Jacob L. Gossler, J. Worth, Samuel E. Dienmock, David E.
Small, B. Rush Petriken, W. P. Miner, L. P. W'Jiston, C. B.
Cortto, D. L. Eaton, D. E. Finney, J. R. Edge, A. J. Fullet,
Robert M. Palmer.

night the votes had not been counted, but it was probable the Reform or Opposition ticket had suc-